

EXHIBIT

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10 **BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH CASINO COMMISSION**

11 ANDREW YEOM, in his official capacity
12 as Executive Director of the
13 Commonwealth Casino Commission,

14 Petitioner,

15 v.

16 Imperial Pacific International (CNMI) LLC

17 Respondent.

18 Complaint: 2021-002, 2021-003

19 **RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR
DISQUALIFICATION OF
COMMISSIONERS AS HEARING
COMMISSIONERS AND VOTING
COMMISSIONERS FOR
REVOCATION HEARING**

20 **RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR
ORDER TO DISREGARD OUT OF
HEARING STATEMENT AND
DECLARE THE REVOCATION
HEARING INVALID**

21 Respondent Imperial Pacific International (CNMI) LLC, (hereinafter referred to as
22 "IPI") , through the undersigned and pursuant to 1 CMC § 9109 (e) (2), moves the Commission
23 to declare the revocation hearing conducted between February 28, 2024 and March 1, 2024
24 invalid due to violation of IPI's due process rights, and order all five commissioners (Edward C.
25 Deleon Guerrero, Chairman of CCC , Rafael S. Demapan, Vice and Acting Chairman of CCC;
26 Ramon M. Dela Cruz, Commissioner and Secretary of CCC; Mariano Taitano, Commissioner
27 and Treasurer of CCC; Martin T. Mendiola, Commissioner and Public Affairs of CCC) to
28 disqualify themselves from deliberating and voting for the revocation hearing.

1 This motion is based upon the files, records, transcripts, documents related to this matter,
2 Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and the concurrently filed affidavit of Howyo Chi in
3 support thereof.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

From 2014 to 2020

On or about August 12, 2014, IPI entered into a Casino License Agreement (CLA) with the Commonwealth Lottery Commission. CLA has a force majeure clause which would excuse IPI from default for any failure or delay in the performance of its obligation under the CLA in the event of force majeure.

Under the CLA, among other obligations, IPI would pay a fifteen million dollar (\$15,000,000.00) annual Casino License Fee. IPI dutifully paid the annual license fee each year between 2014 and 2019.

On July 11, 2014, CNMI promulgated Public Law 18-56, which created CCC. Public Law 18-56 granted certain powers and duties to CCC and it was codified as 4 CMC § 2314.

On December 4, 2015, CNMI promulgated Public Law 19-24, which imposes a new obligation on IPI to pay CCC an annual “Casino Regulatory Fee” \$3 million dollars on or before October 1 of each year beginning October 1, 2015 (“Regulatory Fee Statute”). Notably, that fee is due to CCC “regardless of the actual costs incurred by the [CCC].” 4 C.M.C. Section 2309 (a). IPI paid the Casino Regulatory Fee each year from 2015 through 2019.

By the operation of PL 19-24, CCC itself is entirely funded from this annual regulatory fee from IPI and its affiliates.

On or about October 28, 2016, CCC issued the Commonwealth Casino Commission Rules and Regulation, which are codified as NMIAC § 175 -10.1.

1 Due to several *force majeure* events and the suspension of the casino license by CCC, IPI
2 has been unable to make the payment for the annual regulatory fee, annual license fees and
3 Community Benefit Fund contribution for a few years.

4 Pursuant to NMIAC § 175 -10.1-601, failure to comply with the requirements set forth in
5 the CLA is deemed to be an unsuitable method of operation and a major offense subject to
6 penalty, including but not limited to license revocation.

7 Pursuant to NMIAC § 175 -10.1-105, CCC has the “sole authority to amend or revoke the
8 license granted to” IPI for “operating in an unsuitable manner due to violations of law, breaches
9 of the license or violations of the regulations promulgated by the Commission, as well as any
10 other reason for revocation or termination stated in the License.”

11 **2020 CCC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS**

12 The Executive Director of the CCC initiated five complaints against IPI in 2020. Later
13 consolidated into Enforcement Action 2020-001 (encompassing actions 2020-001 and 2020-002)
14 and Enforcement Action 2020-003 (encompassing actions 2020-003, 2020-004 and 2020-005),
15 as follows:

16 Complaint 2020-001 included claims for violations of the CLA based on IPI’s failure to
17 make Community Benefit Contributions; Compliant 2020-002 included claims for violations of
18 Commonwealth law and the CLA based on IPTs failure to pay the Annual License Fee for 2020;
19 Complaint 2020-003 included claims for violation of a prior CCC order (2020-003) requiring IPI
20 to maintain at least \$4.2 million in cash or cash equivalents in a bank in the CNMI or United
21 States and for IPI’s executives to detail the means by which they would comply with that order;
22 Complaint 2020-004 included claims for violations of a prior CCC order (2020-004) requiring
23 IPI to pay accounts payable over 89 days old and to certify compliance with that order;
24 Complaint 2020-005 included claims for violation of Commonwealth law and the CLA for IPI’s
25 failure to pay the Casino Regulatory Fee of \$3,150,000.00 for 2020.
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1 On April 22, 2021, CCC held a hearing on these enforcement actions and issued Order
2 No: 2021-002. In the Order, CCC assumed the jurisdiction to interpret and adjudicate the claims
3 filed by the Executive Director of CCC, and made the finding that IPI violated the CLA.

4 The Order suspended IPI's gaming license, ordering IPI to pay a total of \$18.65 million
5 that it found was due under the CLA's Annual License Fee and Annual Regulatory Fee, and
6 imposing a total of \$6.6 million in penalties against IPI. The Order also required IPI to comply
7 with previous Orders issued by the CCC.

8 On Nov. 5, 2021, IPI appealed the CCC's Order in the Superior Court for the
9 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, arguing that the CCC's Order was arbitrary,
10 capricious, an abuse of discretion and otherwise not in accordance with law and unwarranted by
11 the facts. IPI's primary argument was that the CCC failed to recognize the doctrine of *force*
12 *majeure* despite the presence of the *force majeure* provision in the CLA and the clear, severe
13 impact of a *force majeure* event, the COVID-19 pandemic, on IPI's ability to comply with its
14 obligations.

15 On March 15, 2022, the Superior Court of CNMI affirmed the CCC's order, applying a
16 very deferential standard of review.

17 On April 11, 2022, IPI appealed the Order issued by the Superior Court of CNMI to the
18 Supreme Court of CNMI.

19 On September 25, 2023, the CNMI Supreme Court affirmed the trial court's ruling in part
20 and reversed it in part, and asked CCC to "decide on a reasonable deadline for IPI to pay" the
21 annual license fees for 2020 and the following years. The CNMI Supreme Court remanded the
22 matter back to the Commission for further proceedings consistent with the opinion.

23 On October 16, 2023, CNMI Superior Court thus issued its order "return[ing] this matter
24 to CCC for proceedings consistent with the CNMI Supreme Court's" order.

25 On November 30, 2023, without any further hearing or proceedings, CCC issued a
26 "Notice of Payment Deadline" and unilaterally determined that a "reasonable deadline" for IPI to
27 pay the \$62,010.280.00 is "30 days from receipt of this notice."

2021 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

On or about September 17, 2021, Andrew Yeom, in his official capacity as Executive Director of CCC, filed five complaints against IPI with CCC.

Complaint No. 2021-001 alleges breach of the CLA by IPI for its failure to pay the annual license fee for year 2020 under the CLA. Complaint No. 2021-002 alleges that IPI failed to maintain minimum capital requirements set by CCC. Complaint No. 2021-003 alleges that IPI failed to pay the annual regulatory fee for year 2020. Complaint No. 2021-004 alleges breach of the CLA by IPI for its failure to pay the annual license fee for year 2021 under the CLA. Complaint No. 2021-005 alleges that IPI failed to pay the annual regulatory fee for year 2021.

Proceedings for Complaints No. 2021-001 to 2021-005 were stayed on May 23, 2022, because the federal District Court issued a TRO and a preliminary injunction. The stay was later lifted due to the reversal by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

For Case 22-16630, IPI filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court on November 20, 2023, with a case number of 23-522. The U.S. Supreme Court did not grant the petition for a writ of certiorari.

2023 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On or about December 13, 2023, Andrew Yeom, in his official capacity as Executive Director of CCC filed a motion with CCC and requested CCC to issue an order setting a Revocation Hearing for Complaints No. 2021-002 and 2021-003.

Complaint No. 2021-002 sought to enforce Commission Order 2020-003, which was ordered on June 25, 2020. Commission Order 2020-003 was signed by Chairman Edward Deleon Guerrero of CCC. When Commission Order 2020-003 was ordered, CCC was constituted with the following commissioners: Edward C. Deleon Guerrero, Rafael Demapan, Ramon M. Dela Cruz, Mariano Taitano, and Diego M. Songao. See ¶29 of Decl. of Chi. Other than the fact Chairman Guerrero signed the Commission Order 2020-003, what roles the other commissioners played in issuing Commission Order 2020-003 was unclear at this point. See Exhibit A of Decl. of Chi.

1 Complaint No. 2021-003 sought to enforce Commission Order 2021-002, which was
 2 ordered on April 22, 2021 by Chairman Edward C. Deleon Guerrero and Vice Chairman Rafael
 3 S. Demapan. When Commission Order 2021-002 was ordered, CCC was constituted with the
 4 following commissioners: Edward C. DeLeon Guerrero, Rafael Demapan, Ramon M. Dela Cruz,
 5 Mariano Taitano, and Diego M. Songao. Based upon the record, all five commissioners
 6 unanimously voted for Commission Order 2021-002. See **Exhibit B of Decl. of Chi.**

7 **2024 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

8 After a few court battles, the revocation hearing started on February 28, 2024 and
 9 stretched three days from February 28, 2024, to March 1, 2024.
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11 At the revocation hearing, Executive Director of CCC, Andrew Yeom, was represented
 12 by Assistant Attorney General of CNMI, Keisha Blaise and Alison Nelson; IPI was represented
 13 by Michael Chen. The presiding hearing commissioner was Vice Chairman Rafael S. Demapan,
 14 who was also the Acting Chairman of CCC due to the absence of Chairman Guerrero from the
 15 island. In addition to Vice/Acting Chairman Demapan, the other three commissioners,
 16 Commissioners Cruz, Taitano and Mendiola all functioned as the hearing commissioners at the
 17 revocation hearing. Chairman Guerrero participated at the revocation hearing remotely as
 18 “citizen Guerrero” at the hearing. Media was permitted to attend the hearing throughout and a
 19 number of news articles about the proceeding were posted online and in print in CNMI.

20 During the revocation hearing, attorney Michael Chen made four oral motions to
 21 disqualify the four hearing commissioners and gave the following reasons for the motion for
 22 disqualifications:

- 23 1. All four hearing commissioners are paid by CCC, which is financed exclusively by
 24 the regulatory fee, a major defense by IPI is the constitutionality of the underlying
 25 regulatory fee statute and regulations, it would be “professional suicide” for the
 26 commissioners to rule that the underlying regulatory fee statute is unconstitutional.
- 27 2. Based upon the testimony produced at the hearing, all five commissioners, through
 28 the official monthly CCC public meetings and private communication with the

1 executive director of CCC, had prior knowledge about the underlying claims, i.e. the
 2 alleged failure of IPI to maintain the minimum capital requirement and the failure to
 3 pay the regulatory fees in year 2020.

- 4 3. All five commissioners¹ were involved in issuing Commission Orders 2020-003 and
 5 2021-002. The current complaints before the Commission are seeking to enforce
 6 Commission Orders 2020-003 and 2021-002. The Commissioners are asked to self-
 7 affirm decisions they made earlier.
 8 4. The disqualification of the five commissioners would not cripple the Commission, as
 9 provided by the regulation and cited by the Memorandum Decision for the TRO,
 10 (which became available in the midst of the revocation hearing), the commissioners
 11 could appoint a non-commissioner hearing officer to conduct the revocation hearing,
 12 which is a quasi-judicial proceeding.

13 The oral motions to disqualify the commissioners were brought at least three times, once
 14 when the grounds for disqualification became clear, once at the closing argument for each
 15 complaint. Commissioners did not make a ruling on the motions to disqualify during the
 16 proceeding and continue to proceed with the revocation hearing until it was adjourned on March
 17 1, 2024.

18 Shortly after the conclusion of the revocation hearing, Governor Arnold I. Palacios
 19 caused to publish an article on local newspapers. In the article, Mr. Palacios made remarks to
 20 contradict the testimony of IPI's witness, Mr. Howyo Chi. See **Exhibit C of Decl. of Chi.**

21 LEGAL ARGUMENT

22 A. THE FOUR HEARING COMMISSIONERS HAVE PERSONAL INTERESTS IN THE 23 OUTCOME OF THE HEARING

24 Under 1 CMC § 9109 (e) (2), “[t]he function of persons presiding at hearings and of
 25 persons participating in orders or decisions in accordance with this chapter shall be conducted in
 26 an impartial manner.”

28 ¹ Attorney Chen misspoke at the hearing about the involvement of Commissioner Martin Mendiola of the two
 commission orders. Commissioner Mendiola was not involved in Commission Order 2020-003 and 2021-002.

1 IPI has a right to resolve in an impartial, disinterested, and competent forum whether the
 2 \$3 million annual regulatory fee statute (upon which the revocation effort is based) is
 3 constitutional, and whether force majeure would be a valid defense for its failure to make the
 4 annual regulatory fee payment in year 2020.

5 The revocation hearing conducted by CCC from February 28 to March 1, 2024, where
 6 four of the five commissioners sat through the proceeding as the hearing commissioners, despite
 7 four oral motions for disqualification raised by IPI during the revocation proceeding. The four
 8 hearing commissioners have significant, direct, pecuniary and arguably personal interests in the
 9 outcome of the proceeding, as such, the proceeding took place in the past has already violated
 10 IPI's constitutional due process rights.

11 Under 4 CMC § 2314 (h), suspension and revocation of casino license, unanimous vote
 12 of all commissioners is required. The deliberation process to be conducted by CCC on April 9,
 13 2024, where all five commissioners will be the decisionmakers to decide on the revocation of
 14 IPI's casino license, if the five commissioners proceed with the deliberation and decision
 15 currently scheduled for April 9th, 2024, the revocation of IPI's license would be a virtual
 16 certainty because it would be "professional suicide" for the five commissioners to decide
 17 otherwise. IPI's fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution will suffer irreversible harm.

18 The Due Process Clause requires that the decision to deprive a person of a protected
 19 interest be entrusted to an impartial decision maker. This rule applies to both criminal and civil
 20 cases. The Supreme Court of the United States has explained that the neutrality requirement
 21 helps to guarantee that life, liberty, or property will not be taken on the basis of an erroneous or
 22 distorted conception of the facts or the law and preserves both the appearance and reality of
 23 fairness . . . by ensuring that no person will be deprived of his interests in the absence of a
 24 proceeding in which he may present his case with assurance that the arbiter is not predisposed to
 25 find against him. See *Marshall v. Jerrico*, 446 U.S. 238, 242 (1980).

26 "The requirement of neutrality has been jealously guarded" by this Court. In *Tumey v.*
 27 *Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927), the Court reversed convictions rendered by the mayor of a town
 28 when the mayor's salary was paid in part by fees and costs levied by him acting in a judicial

1 capacity. The Court stated that the Due Process Clause would not permit any “procedure which
 2 would offer a possible temptation to the average man as a judge to forget the burden of proof
 3 required to convict the defendant, or which might lead him not to hold the balance nice, clear and
 4 true between the State and the accused.” 273 U.S., at 532.” See *Marshall* at 242.

5 “That officers acting in a judicial or quasi judicial capacity are disqualified by their
 6 interest in the controversy to be decided is, of course, the general rule.” See *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273
 7 U.S. 510, 522 (1927). The *Tumey* court went on to say: “All questions of judicial qualification
 8 may not involve constitutional validity. Thus matters of kinship, personal bias, state policy,
 9 remoteness of interest, would seem generally to be matters merely of legislative discretion.
 10 *Wheeling v. Black*, 25 W. Va. 266, 270 (W. Virginia, 1884). But it certainly violates the
 11 Fourteenth Amendment, and deprives a defendant in a criminal case of due process of law, to
 12 subject his liberty or property to the judgment of a court the judge of which has a direct,
 13 personal, substantial, pecuniary interest in reaching a conclusion against him in his case.” *Id.*
 14 523.

15 Here, CCC is acting in a judicial or quasi-judicial capacity when conducting an
 16 evidentiary hearing on a contested matter. The question is whether the five commissioners have a
 17 direct, substantial, arguably personal, pecuniary interest in finding IPI in violation of the CLA
 18 and CNMI statute and regulations.

19 The hearing for a contested case, such as the revocation hearing took place between
 20 February 28 to March 1, 2024, is judicial or quasi judicial in nature. CCC’s hearing must be
 21 conducted in compliance with 1 CMC§ 9109, which is the CNMI’s version of APA.

22 Under 1 CMC§ 9109, “the function of persons presiding at hearing and of persons
 23 participating in order or decisions in accordance with this chapter shall be conducted in an
 24 impartial manner,” and “[t]he hearing officers could disqualify himself or herself at any time.”

25 At the revocation hearing, IPI alleged force majeure as an affirmative defense to both
 26 charges; IPI pointed out that the executive director has not produced any evidence to substantiate
 27 his charge of IPI’s failure to maintain a minimum capital; IPI challenged the constitutionality of

1 the \$3M regulatory fees statute; IPI also made the argument that the suspension of its license
2 would excuse itself from making the regulatory fee payment for lack of consideration under the
3 CLA.

4 It would be against their self-interests for the four hearing commissioners and all five
5 voting commissioners to accept the constitutionality defense raised by IPI. By doing so, they are
6 voting for the financial demise of CCC and forfeiting the probability of receiving compensation
7 for their past and future services rendered to CCC.

8 Based upon the reports filed by CCC, the board of commissioners were paid \$313,774.00
9 in year 2018, \$324,996.00 in year 2019, \$316,871.00 in year 2020, \$322,234.00 in year 2021,
10 \$272,461.00 in year 2022.

11 Although it is unknown to IPI yet whether and how much the commissioners were paid in
12 year 2023, but it is clear that the likelihood that they will get paid for their services for CCC in
13 the past and future would diminish greatly should they agree with IPI that the regulatory fee
14 statute and regulations are unconstitutional.

15 Under 4 CMC §2309 (a), CCC derives most of its revenue from the annual \$3 million
16 dollar plus regulatory fee that IPI is challenging as unconstitutional. There is an inherent conflict
17 of interest that raises a significant due process concern. The four hearing commissioners and the
18 five voting commissioners (including the four hearing commissioners) received significant
19 payment for their services as the commissioners of CCC in the past and are expecting more in
20 the future, their self-interests conflict with their duty as impartial hearing officers and decision
21 makers for the revocation hearing.

22 As for the force majeure defense raised by IPI, although CNMI Supreme Court has ruled
23 Covid 19 does qualify as a force majeure event, and that force majeure would excuse IPI from
24 the default, but not from making the payment. However, CNMI Supreme Court did not address
25 the issue whether the suspension of IPI's license would excuse IPI from making the regulatory
26 fee payment for lack of consideration under the CLA. It would be against the self-interests of the
27 commissioners to rule that the force majeure event would excuse or postpone the regulatory fee
28

1 payment; it would also be against the self-interests of the commissioners to rule that IPI was
 2 excused from making the regulatory fee payment while its license was suspended.

3 B. THE FIVE VOTING COMMISSIONERS ALSO HAVE PERSONAL INTERESTS IN
 4 THE OUTCOME OF THE REVOATING HEARING

5 Unlike conducting an evidentiary hearing at CCC, where the commissioners may
 6 delegate the duty to a hearing officer, CCC regulation does not envision the scenario where the
 7 commissioners may delegate the power to vote on a hearing to a third impartial party. Past
 8 CCC's practice indicates that it would be safe to assume that the revocation hearing will be voted
 9 by at least three of the five commissioners as a quorum under NMIAC § 175.10.1-101 (i).

10 Commissioners of CCC may recognize that killing IPI – the proverbial goose that lays
 11 gold eggs – would not benefit CCC and CNMI in the long run, however, by wielding the power
 12 to revoke IPI's license, the five commissioners and the executive director of CCC, are gaining
 13 undue influence and unfair leverage over IPI in the ongoing settlement negotiations.

14 That is the “circumstances ‘in which experience teaches that the probability of actual bias
 15 on the part of the judge or decision maker is too high to be constitutionally tolerable.’” *Caperton*
 16 *v. A. T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868, 877 (2009).

17 “This concern with conflicts resulting from financial incentives was elaborated in *Ward*
 18 *v. Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57, 93 S. Ct. 80, 34 L. Ed. 2d 267 (1972), which invalidated a
 19 conviction in another mayor’s court. In *Monroeville*, unlike in *Tumey*, the mayor received no
 20 money; instead, the fines the mayor assessed went to the town’s general fisc. The Court held that
 21 “[t]he fact that the mayor [in *Tumey*] shared directly in the fees and costs did not define the limits
 22 of the principle.” 409 U.S., at 60, 93 S. Ct. 80, 34 L. Ed. 2d 267. The principle, instead, turned
 23 on the “possible temptation” the mayor might face; the mayor’s “executive responsibilities for
 24 village finances may make him partisan to maintain the high level of contribution [to those
 25 finances] from the mayor’s court.” *Ibid.* As the Court reiterated in another case that Term, “the
 26 [judge’s] financial stake need not be as direct or positive as it appeared to be in *Tumey*. *Gibson v.*
 27 *Berryhill*, 411 U.S. 564, 579, 93 S. Ct. 1689, 36 L. Ed. 2d 488 (1973).

1 Based upon information and belief, CCC is operating on funds borrowed from CNMI
 2 treasury, the question is whether there is “possible temptation” the commissioners might face to
 3 revoke IPI’s license blindly in order to set the table for a more favorable license reinstatement
 4 discussion in the post revocation negotiation with IPI, in order to repay the loan borrowed from
 5 CNMI treasury.

6 “The Due Process Clause has been implemented by objective standards that do not
 7 require proof of actual bias. See *Tumey*, 273 U.S., at 532, *Mayberry, supra*, at 465-466, 91 S. Ct.
 8 499, 27 L. Ed. 2d 532; *Lavoie*, 475 U. S., at 825. In defining these standards, the question is
 9 whether, under a realistic appraisal of psychological tendencies and human weakness, the
 10 interest poses such a risk of actual bias or prejudgment that the practice must be forbidden if the
 11 guarantee of due process is to be adequately implemented. *Withrow*, 421 U.S., at 47, 95 S. Ct.
 12 1456, 43 L. Ed. 2d 712” *Caperton* at 883-884. (Internal citation and quotation omitted).

13 IPI is not required to prove actual bias of the commissioners, and it would be very
 14 difficult for it to do so; IPI can only present the scenario and ask the Commission to evaluate
 15 whether the risk of actual bias or prejudgment by the hearing and voting commissioners is
 16 constitutionally tolerable, given their personal and pecuniary interests in the outcome of the
 17 revocation hearing, as well as their conducts and behaviors observed at the revocation hearing.

18 C. FOUR COMMISSIONERS [Guerrero, Demapan, Cruz, Taitano] WERE
 19 PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN RELATED PRIOR ACTIONS

20 Complaint No. 2021-002 sought to enforce Commission Order 2020-003, which was
 21 ordered on June 25, 2020. Commission Order 2020-003 was signed by Chairman Edward Deleon
 22 Guerrero of CCC. When Commission Order 2020-003 was ordered, CCC was constituted with
 23 the following commissioners: Edward C. Deleon Guerrero, Rafael Demapan, Ramon M. Dela
 24 Cruz, Mariano Taitano, and Diego M. Songao.

25 Complaint No. 2021-003 sought to enforce Commission Order 2021-002, which was
 26 ordered on April 22, 2021 by Chairman Edward C. Deleon Guerrero and Vice Chairman Rafael
 27 S. Demapan. When Commission Order 2021-002 was ordered, CCC was constituted with the
 28 following commissioners: Edward C. DeLeon Guerrero, Rafael Demapan, Ramon M. Dela Cruz,

Mariano Taitano, and Diego M. Songao. Based upon the record, all five commissioners unanimously voted for Commission Order 2021-002.

Four Commissioners (Edward C. Deleon Guerrero, Rafael Demapan, Ramon M. Dela Cruz, Mariano Taitano) were personally involved in the issuance of Commission Order 2020-003 and 2021-002, to the extent that the current revocation hearing requires reconfirmation of prior commission orders made by the four commissioners, the four commissioner shall disqualify themselves from participating in the revocation hearing.

D. OUT OF HEARING PROCEEDING STATEMENT MUST BE DISREGARDED AND
NEW HEARING SHALL BE CONDUCTED DUE TO ITS PREJUDICIAL EFFECT.

Under 1 CMC§ 9109 (l), “[f]indings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence and on matters officially noticed.

The statement made by Governor Palacios was not introduced as evidence at the hearing and was not officially noticed, therefore, the statement made by Governor shall be excluded when the Commission reaches its findings of facts.

Because the out of hearing statement made by Governor Palacios calls the credibility of Mr. Chi as the testifying witness of IPI into question, and such statement has a strong prejudicial effect against IPI, given the influential political power of the Governor, IPI moves the Commission to declare the hearing invalid. See *U.S. v. Hagege*, 437 F.3d 943 (9th Cir. 2006).

RELIEF REQUESTED

IPI is entitled to due process and have its claims and defenses heard before a disinterested and impartial trier of fact as guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the due process clause of the constitution of CNMI. This is a compelling case where the conflicts are acute and apparent, and, therefore, IPI moves the Commission to declare the revocation hearing conducted between February 28, 2024, and March 1, 2024 invalid.

The prejudicial statement made by the Governor outside the revocation hearing on the credibility of IPI's sole testifying witness, Howyo Chi, also tainted the minds of any decision makers, therefore, it serves as an additional ground to declare the hearing invalid.

As stated above, all five commissioners have personal, direct and pecuniary interests in the outcome of the revocation hearing, IPI moves the Commission to order the five commissioners to disqualify themselves from participating in the deliberation and voting on the revocation hearing, that is currently scheduled for April 9, 2024.

Dated: April 8, 2024
Las Vegas, Nevada

Respectfully submitted,
By: s/ Stephen Nutting
Stephen Nutting
Michael Chen
By: /s/ Michael Chen

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 2975 Huntington Dr. Ste 101, San Marino, CA 91108. On **April 7, 2024**, I served:

**RESPONDENT IPI'S MOTION TO DISQUALIFY AND REQUEST TO
DISREGARD**

on all interested parties:

Commonwealth Casino Commission
Executive Director
Andrew Yeom

X By Email:

Carl F. Dela Cruz
carl_delacruz@cnmioag.org

Executed on **April 7, 2024**, at Las Vegas, Nevada. I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

/S/ Wen Jiang
Wen Jiang